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Docket No: 03142/100G877-US2

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: Zhu et al.

Serial No.: 09/748,466

Examiner: M. Lamm

Confirmation No.: 3400

Filed: December 26, 2000

Art Unit: 1616

For: NEW USES OF INSULIN AND PANCREATIN

REPLY BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

 This Reply Brief is responsive to the Examiner's Answer dated June 29, 2004 and is submitted in triplicate.

 No fee is believed due with this Reply Brief. If, however, any fee is due, the Commissioner is authorized to charge it to Deposit Account No. 04-0100.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES AND GROUPING OF CLAIMS

 The Examiner's Answer states that the Appeal Brief filed April 19, 2004 does not include a statement identifying any related appeals or interferences or a statement that the rejected claims stand or fall together.

Contrary to the Examiner's Answer, these statements do appear in the Appeal Brief. In particular, the Appeal Brief states:

Appellants' attorney is not at this time aware of any related appeals and/or interferences which will directly affect, be directly affected by, or otherwise have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(Appeal Brief, page 2), and

Claims 5, 9-14, and 16 stand or fall together.

(Appeal Brief, page 3).

ARGUMENT

The presently claimed invention is a method for, *inter alia*, treating aging of skin or scalp by topically applying an effective amount of a composition consisting essentially of insulin. The Examiner contends that Hinson's method of treating skin rashes and lesions inherently discloses the presently claimed method. The Examiner "was unable to find a clear definition of 'skin' in the instant specification" but contends that the term includes skin rashes. See pages 4-5 of the Examiner's Answer.

"Claim terms are presumed to have the ordinary and customary meanings attributed to them by those of ordinary skill in the art." M.P.E.P. §2111.01(II); *Sunrace Roots Enter. Co. v. SRAM Corp.*, 336 F.3d 1298, 1302 (Fed.Cir. 2003); *Brookhill-Wilk 1, LLC v. Intuitive Surgical, Inc.*, 334 F.3d 1294, 1298 (Fed. Cir. 2003); *Tex. Digital Sys., Inc. v. Telegenix, Inc.*, 308 F.3d 1193, 1202 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Dictionary definitions provide evidence of a claim term's ordinary meaning. M.P.E.P. §2111.01(II); *Inverness Medical v. Warner Lambert Co.*, 309 F.3d 1373, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *CCS Fitness, Inc. v. Brunswick, Corp.*, 288 F.3d 1359,

1366 (Fed. Cir. 2002). “[W]here there are several common meanings for a claim term, the patent disclosure serves to point away from the improper meanings and toward the proper meanings.” *Id.* (quoting *Renishaw PLC v. Marposs Societa’ per Azioni*, 158 F.3d 1243, 1250 (Fed. Cir. 1998)).

The term “skin” is defined in Webster’s Third New International Dictionary (1993) as “the 2-layered covering of the vertebrate body sometimes modified by the presence of bony plates ... or scales ... and consisting of an outer ectodermal epidermis that is more or less cornified and penetrated by the openings of various glands (as sweat and sebaceous glands in man) and an inner mesodermal dermis that is composed largely of connective tissue and is richly supplied with blood vessels and nerves” (Exhibit A). Clearly, this definition refers to natural, normal, and healthy skin, not skin in need of healing as in Hinson. See col. 2, lines 3-5, of Hinson (“In accordance with this invention it has been surprisingly found that a source of glucose and insulin, applied to a lesion, promoted *healing* of the affected surface”) (italics added).

The present specification also points to this meaning as discussed in the Appeal Brief. The specification uses the terms “skin” and “natural skin” interchangeably:

Skin desquamation is a complicated process controlled by enzymes. Hansson and Brattsand isolated respectively stratum corneum chymotryptic and tryptic enzymes (SCCE & SCTE) from stratum corneum, and demonstrated SCCE & SCTE played an important role in human epidermal desquamation process, but shedding process must be in alkaline buffer with chelating agent to catch Ca^{++} . **Natural skin** does not contain chelator. It suggests that more events participate in natural shedding process of **skin**. ...

(Specification at p. 4, lines 13-19) (emphasis added).

While the presently claimed method is directed to treating skin, Hinson discloses treating circulation induced lesions with a topical emollient comprising a source of glucose and insulin. *See* the abstract of Hinson. The term “lesion” is defined as “an abnormal change in structure of an organ or part due to injury or disease” (Exhibit A). *See also* Principles and Practice of Dermatology (2nd Ed.), Edited by W. M. Sams, Jr. and P. J. Lynch (1996), p. 23 (Exhibit B) (“A *lesion* is any single, small area of skin pathology”). Clearly, a lesion does not refer to natural skin as in the presently claimed method.

Furthermore, the term “skin rash” as used in Hinson does not refer to natural skin. First, the term “skin rash” only appears in Example 4 of Hinson. Hinson states that the examples are an “illustration” of her invention. *See* col. 2, lines 67-68, of Hinson. The invention in Hinson is a method of treating lesions. *See* the abstract of Hinson and col. 2, lines 3-5. Therefore, Hinson characterizes a skin rash as a lesion, i.e., “an abnormal change in structure of an organ or part due to injury or disease.” Second, the term “rash” is defined as “an eruption on the body typically with little or no elevation” (Exhibit A).

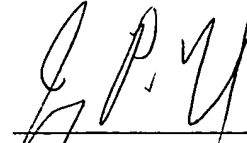
A *rash* represents the totality of multiple lesions. As such, it is essentially synonymous with the word, *eruption*. In common use, however, “rash” is usually restricted to eruptions that are very widespread, red, and only slightly elevated. This distinction is of no major consequence.

(emphasis original). Principles and Practice of Dermatology (2nd Ed.), *supra* (Exhibit B). An “eruption” on the body certainly does not refer to natural skin.

Therefore, Hinson does not inherently or expressly disclose treating “skin” with an effective amount of a composition consisting essentially of insulin for treating aging of skin or scalp or any of the other indications recited in the pending claims.

For the foregoing reasons, Hinson does not anticipate the presently claimed invention and the rejection of claims 5, 9-14, and 16 should be reversed by the Board. Such a disposition is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted



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**WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's third new international dictionary of the English language,
unabridged: a Merriam-Webster/editor in chief, Philip Babcock
Gove and the Merriam-Webster editorial staff.

p. cm.
ISBN 0-87779-201-1

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Gove, Philip Babcock,
1902–1972. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.
PE1625.W36 1993
423—dc20

93-10630
CIP

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[illegible]

raspberry glacé

[illegible]

skimmer 18

penetrative as to irritate, stimulate, provoke thought, or

p. 2133

from the stump to a landing, skidway, or haul along or slide on skids (the new span: river by high powered winch equipment) rails — *Windsor Star (Canada)* c: to upon skids (contents ~ should be ices above the floor level — *Nat'l Fire* (as paper) on a skid. 3: to reinforce with logs or poles 4: to cause to skid on icy pavement — *F.B. Gipsen* ~ vi rotating (as a wheel held from turning onward) 2 a: to fail to grip the roadways on the road (the truck skidded on an airplane 3: to slide sideways away from when turning ~ compare skid slip slippery surface without effort or fall or loss of balance: *SLIDE, SLIP* (skidding — *Arthur Knight*) (both horses skidding step — *H.L. Davis*) 3: to fall rapidly, of new models have skidded 60 percent

n: a box mounted on skids
HAIN
skids or runners attached to facilitate

n-s: one that skids or uses a skid; as: skids logs b: an engine for hauling the logs c: SUMMER
n-s ['skid + ing]: skids or material

skidding tongs n pl [skidding fr. gerund in skidding logs; *specif*: a pair of books

dding (pres. part. of 'skid) + -ly]: in a dding fr. gerund of 'skid]: the path of a

n pl but sting in constr [prob. blend of 'skittle]: a game in which sticks are flung score value set up as the corners out called also skitt bowling
'skiddu' vi -ed/-ing-s [prob. alter. of way: DEPART
adj -ER/-EST: likely to skid or cause trucks littering the ~ roads — *Noel*

r of SKITTAGE
DDEB b 2: an engine mounted on skids id-act vertical surface usu. placed above a biplane and designed to provide the required for lateral stability
kidd or skids usu cap 1: a people of the 2: a member of the Skidi people
t: DRAG 3a(2)
oad along which logs are dragged to a often over heavy logs partly sunken at feet — called also travois 2 a West: the sled by loggers b: SKID ROW
luenced by (row) of skid road]: a district eaneries, flophouses, and employment largely by migrant workers, vagrants,
a usu. inclined platform on which logs or sawing 2 a road or way formed of objects are skidded

sk(e) sometimes chiefly Brit 'shē- n-s skiler fr. skil- (as in sking) + -er]: one

3d sing of SKY
d sing of SKI

IF or OIT: MF *esquif*, fr. OIT *schifo*, of OH *skif* — more at SHIP 1: a 2: a light rowboat 3: a boat with sail light enough to be rowed and some- occupant's shifting his weight — called also: a small fast powerboat
-s: to navigate in a skiff
NO/s [prob. alter. of 'skiff] vi, Scot or: to touch lightly
having no skiff
ig n-s [prob. alter. of *scabbling*, gerund dressing of stone by knocking off pro-

-ING/s [ME *skiften* to shift, divide, fr. change, b: of importance — more at

skif n-s dial: something that is light: as w or rain b: WISP
of 'skiff
sometimes esp Brit 'shē- n-s: the art d jumping on skis

n, s-s or skil-ör-Ing ~, (y)ör-ig, ff. of Norw *skikjøring*, fr. *ski* + *kjøring* drive; akin to ON *keyra* to drive and hurries on]: a winter sport in which a drawn over snow or ice by a horse or

deeply inclined artificial course or track r end and built at or near the top of a uch a skier makes a takeoff through the ance of a skier taking off from a ski jump

on skis from a ski jump
ish ~, n, pl skilts or skilfish or l]: SABLEFISH

iven conveyor for transporting skiers or slope or mountainside and consisting its suspended from a motor-driven over-

sense 4 [ME *skille*, *skil*, fr. ON *skil* dis- knowledge; akin to OE *scyllan* to schellen to distinguish, ON *skilla* to h skilla butcher, Lith *skelti* to split — CAUSE, REASON (you have as little ~ to to put you to — *Shak.*) 2 a (1) knowl- methods of accomplishing a task (~s fail to put them to work — *T.W. Arnold*) one's knowledge effectively and readi- orman: technical expertness ~ pro- considerable ~ in the practice of law (sufficient political ~ to govern wisely extenly, fluency, or coordination in the physical or mental tasks (loss of motor ~ — *C.D. Martz & Frances Ekstam*); *specif* ~ without insight or understanding or the boration or development (a volume of ne ~ in versification, but little originality

help: AVAIL 2 a obs: to have practical skill: be dexterous or competent b archaic: to have understanding: be knowing
dial Eng: UNDERSTAND, COMPREHEND
skilled 'skild adj [skil + -ed] 1: having skill: EXPERT, SKILLFUL (one ~ in the science of mechanics — *B.N. Cardozo*) 2: of, relating to, consisting of, or requiring workers or labor with skill and training in a particular occupation, craft, or trade and full competence for a task (a craft for those who wish to become ~ artisans — *Maurice Graney*) (a ~ electrician) (a far greater proportion of the population is engaged in ~ work in a truly mechanized society — *David Goldknopf*) SYN see PROFICIENT
skil-let 'skilət, usu -əd + V n-s [ME *skelet*, prob. fr. *skele* pail + -et — more at SKEEL] 1 a chiefly Brit: a small kettle or pot usu. having three or four often long feet and used for cooking on the hearth in front of an open fire b FRYING PAN 2: a flat mold in which a precious metal is cast for sale as bullion
skillet 'skilət n-s [origin unknown]: a thin veneer of wood used esp. in making matchboxes
skill facet n [so called fr. the skill required in placing such a facet correctly]: one of the narrow triangular facets that abut in pairs on the girdle of a brilliant at the corners of the stone
skill-ful or skill-ful 'skilful adj [ME *skilful*, fr. *skille*, *skill* skill + -ful] 1: possessed of or displaying skill: having knowledge, readiness, and ability: well versed (a ~ observer whose skill depended upon both native capacity and long practice — *G.K. Chesterton*) (one of the most de- skilful and men of business in the ~ — *J.B. Macaulay*) 2: accomplished with skill ~ done with trained proficiency ~ use of precedent — *G.W. Johnson* (less ~ efforts at perspective representation are not rare — *Franz Boas*) SYN see PROFICIENT
skill-ful-ly 'skilfəl, -lī adv: in a skillful manner
skill-ful-ness 'skilfəl, -nəs n: the quality or state of being skill-ful
skil-ig-ga-lee 'skiləgə, lē n-s [origin unknown] chiefly Brit: a thin broth or porridge usu. of oatmeal
skil-ig-lee or skil-ig-goel-le 'skil, -lē n-s [perh. alter. of 'skillegale]: MARLIN
skilling var of SKELING
skilling 'skilɪŋ, 'shi- n-s [Sw, Norw, & Dan, fr. ON *skilling*, a gold coin — more at SKILLING]: any of various old Scandinavian units of value equal to some small fraction of the Swedish, Norwegian, or Danish riksdollar; also: any of the small coins representing one skilling unit
skil-lyon 'skiljən n-s [alter. of *skilling* Austral: LEAN-TO
skil-less or skil-less 'skiləs, -lē 1 archaic: having no knowledge 2: having no skill — skil-less-ness n-es
skills pl of SKILL, pres 3d sing of SKILL
skilly 'skilī adj -ER/-EST [skil + -y] dial Brit: SKILLFUL, SKILLED (and the ~ use of words had not forsaken him — *Maurice Walsh*)
skilly 'skilī, -lī n-es [by shortening & alter.]: SKILL- GALE
skilo or skil-lo 'skilə, -lə n-s [skilo alter. of *skillo*, fr. 'skill + -o]: a game of rolling balls into depressions in a grid based on the cards used at bingo with the object of getting five balls in a row
skills pl of SKILL
skim 'skim v b skimmed; skimming; skims [ME *skimen*, prob. alter. of *scumen* — more at SCUM] vi 1 a (1) to clear (a liquid) of scum or floating substance (~ boiling syrup) 2: to remove scum or floating matter from the contents of a liquid (foam rises as the liquid boils, and is skimmed off — *Amer. Guide Series: Tenn.*) c (1) to remove cream from (milk) by skimming (2) to remove (cream) from milk by skimming d: to remove foreign particles from the surface of molten glass (in a pot or tank) (skimming a glass pot before pouring — *C.J. Phillips*) e: to remove (a substance from the surface of a solid (the dust could be skimmed from the cooking food — *Russell Lord*) (2) to remove a substance from the surface of (a solid body) (then came a wind, skimming straw from the stacks — *Adrian Bell*); *specif*: to remove rough- nesses or irregularities from the surface of (a solid body) (the seats would be very lightly skinned with a cutter — *B.C. MacDonald*) (1) to remove the best or easiest obtainable contents from (forests whose treasury of bird and beast and insect secrets had been only skimmed — *William Beebe*) (2) to take away (the most valuable or easiest obtainable contents) (ore beds were skimmed and abandoned for richer deposits — *D.A. Shepard*) (nimble searchers after profits ~ ~ the cream off markets — *Hartley Withers*) 2: to read, study, deal with, or examine superficially and rapidly (~s American poetry of the period — *College English*); *specif*: to glance through (as a book) for the chief ideas or the plot (the habit of skimming volumes in bookshops — *Time Lit. Supp.*) 3: to throw in a gliding path (~ a hat across the room); *specif*: to throw so as to ricochet along the surface of water (taking a slate from the low wall and skimming it across the pond — *Robert Graves*) 4 a: to cover with or as if with a film or scum (the standing water ~ was skimmed with ice — *William Faulkner*) b: to put a finishing coat of plaster on 5: to pass swiftly or lightly over: touch lightly, barely miss, or glide along in passing (kingfishers ~ darted across the water, their wings just skimming the surface — *David Walden*) (~ the shores — *Claudia Cassidy*) ~ vi 1 a: to pass lightly or hastily; glide or skip along, above, or near a surface (the plane ~s 200 feet above ground — *A.C. Fisher*) (skimming along the high road — *D.S. Boyer*) b: to give a cursory glance or con- sideration (skimming through the overseer's report book — *Eve Langley*) (a flow of racy comment, skimming from one topic to another — *Rose Macaulay*) — distinguished from dip 2: to become coated with a thin layer of film or scum (during the cold night the puddles skimmed over) 3: to put on a finishing coat of plaster
2skim 'skim n-s 1: a thin layer, coating, or film (bread with a ~ of jam on it — *Anthony West*) (a little ~ of ice in the ruts — *William Faulkner*) 2: the act of skimming (the ~ of the swallows over the grass — *Virginia Woolf*) 3: something skimmed; *specif*: SKIM MILK 4: a streak of dense seeds in glass
skim ~, adj 1: that skims or is used for skimming (~ ne) 2 a: SKIMMED b: made of skim milk (~ cheese)
skimback 'skimbæk n (so called fr. its habit of skimming the water as it swims): QUILLBACK 1
skim-ble-skam-ble 'skimbə, -skəmbə, -skəmbə, -skəmbə adj [redupl. of 'scamble]: RAMBLING, UNCONNECTED, SENSELESS (such a deal of skimbale-skamble stuff as puts me from my faith — *Shak.*)
skimbale-skamble 'skimbə, -skəmbə n-s: meaningless discourse; NON- SENSE
skim coat n: FINISHING COAT 1
skim colter n: COULTER
skimeister 'skimeistər n-s [part trans. of *G skimeister*, fr. *ski* + *meister* master, fr. OHG *meister*, fr. L *magister* — more at MASTER] 1: a skier with the best all-around performance in downhill, slalom, cross-country, and jumping competition 2: a professional skier or skiing instructor
skim gate or skimming gate n: a gate or runner having a bridge to arrest the flow of slag
skimmed-milk white 'skimbə, -skəmbə n: a light bluish gray to light

modern news story is suited to the ~ — *F.L. Mott* b: one whose work is skimming (as dirt from the surface of a vat of oysters or slag from molten metal) c: a worker who sprinkles flux on molten magnesium to keep it from igniting when it is poured into molds 3: any of several long-winged littoral marine birds of the genus *Rynchops* that are related to the terns, have the lower mandible compressed like a knife blade and much longer than the upper, fly rapidly along the surface of the water with the lower mandible immersed to skim out small marine animals 4 a: WATER STRIDER b: a dragonfly of the genus *Libellula* 5: a usu. straw flat-crowned hat with a wide straight brim
2skimmer 'skimər, -mər dial Brit var of SHIMMER
skim-mia 'skimē, -nē, cap [NL]: a small genus of evergreen shrubs (family Rutaceae) of eastern Asia having small tetramerous flowers with a 2-celled to 5-celled ovary and red drupes
skim milk also skimmed milk n: milk from which the cream has been taken
skim-ming 'skimɪŋ, -mɪŋ n-s [ME *skemmyng*, fr. gerund of *skemmen*, *skimmen* to skim] 1: that which is skimmed from a liquid (do not add drosses, sweepings, or ~s — *Lubrication Engineering*) 2: the act or process of one that skims
skimming back n: a vat in which surplus yeast is skimmed from beer after the first fermentation
skimming dish n: a utensil for skimming: SKIMMER 1
skim-ming-ly adv [skimming (pres. part. of 'skim) + -ly]: in a skimming manner
skim-ming-ton 'skimɪŋ, -tən n-s [skimming (fr. gerund of 'skim)] -ton (as in surnames such as *Washington*); fr. the practice of presenting a woman as beating her husband with a skimming ladle 1: one publicly impersonating and ridiculing a henpecked or cuckolded husband or his wishy or unfaithful wife 2 dial Eng: a boisterous procession intended to ridicule an unfaithful spouse or a shrewish wife often with effigies and a mock serenade
skim-mi-ty 'skiməd-ē, -mē, -i or skimmity ride n-es [skimmity alter. of *skimmington*]: SKIMMINGTON 2
1skimp 'skimp adj [perh. alter. of 'scrimp]: barely sufficient; SCANTY, MEAGER (a thin woman whose ~ dress hung flat — *Elizabeth M. Roberts*)
2skimp 'skimp v -ED/-ING/-S vt: to give insufficient or barely sufficient attention or effort to or funds for: SCAMP (their homes are all facad ~ed under the superficial show — *F.A. Swinnerton*) ~ vi: to save by or as if by skimming: SCAMP (we build schools without libraries, ~ on new-book budgets — *Bice Clemow*) (the two-dollar entry fee must have required a little ~ing — *Dixon Wecter*)
skimp-i-ly 'skimp, -lī adv: in a skimping manner
skimp-i-ness 'skimp, -nəs, -pɪn- n-es: the quality or state of being skimp
skimp-ing-ly adv: in a skimping manner
skimp-y 'skimp, -pɪ adj -ER/-EST: deficient in supply or execution esp. through skimping (a ~ and inadequate train- ing — *Elspeth Mossrop*) SYN see MEAGER
skims, skimming, skimp, pl of SKIM
1skin 'skɪn n-s [OE *skinn*, fr. ON *skinn*; akin to OE *scinn* skin, MHG *schint* peel of a fruit, ON *skān* crust, *Wysgithru* to cut, scratch, and prob. to L *secare* to cut — more at SAW] 1 a: the integument of an animal separated from the body with or without hair whether green, dry, tanned, or dressed; *specif*: that of a small animal (as a calf, sheep, or goat) as distinguished from the hide of a large animal b: the hide or pelt of a game animal and esp. of one to be hunted c (1) the pelt of an animal prepared for use as a trimming or in a garment (her neckpiece of four ~s) (it takes forty ~s to make a coat) (2) a sheet of parchment or vellum made from the whole or part of a hide (3) a bottle lb (4) a ski skin 3: also: a plush covering for a ski used like a sealskin ~ usu. used in pl. 2 a: the external limiting layer of an animal body esp. when forming a tough but flexible cover relatively im- permeable from without while intact: as (1) the 2-layered covering of the vertebrate body sometimes modified by the presence of bony plates (as in an armadillo) or scales (as in most fishes and reptiles) and consisting of an outer ectodermal epidermis that is more or less cornified and penetrated by the openings of various glands (as sweat and sebaceous glands in man) and an inner mesodermal dermis that is composed largely of connective tissue and is richly supplied with blood vessels and nerves (2) the hypodermis and the overlying cuticle that it secretes in many invertebrates — compare EXOSKELETON, MUCOUS MEMBRANE b: an outer covering of a fruit or seed (as a rind, husk, or peel) (a black eye caused by a swiftly hurled orange ~ — *Amer. Guide Series: N.C.*) c: the epidermis of a plant d (1) a membranous film or scum (as on boiling milk or on the surface of paints or varnishes); *PELLICLE* (how cold the gravy was getting — a ~ was forming on it — *Agatha Chris- tie*) (2) a thin frozen coating (a ~ of ice) e (1) an outer- most layer or surface of an object (the ~ of a casting) (the ~ of an electric conductor) (2) an electric conductor (3) a layer and esp. the outermost layer of nucleous matter compos- ing a pearl (3) the surface of a bituminous pavement f: the part of a furred sail that is on the outside and covers the whole g: a casing for sausage h: the rind of ham or bacon 3: the life or physical well-being of a person (when the troopship went down he took care that if anybody's ~ was saved it should be his — *Peter Forster*) 4: a sheathing or casing forming the outside surface of a structure (steel for auto ~s — *A.G. Tombs*): as a: a covering of planking or metal plates outside the framing that forms the sides and bottom of a ship: SHELL b: an exterior wall of a building: (1) either of two panels that enclose a hollow space containing the frame- work (external walls are of 11-inch cavity brickwork, with inner ~s of cellular flettons — *Architectural Rev.*) (2) thin weather-resistant stainless steel, aluminum, or other metal used alone or in combination with glass and other material to form a curtain wall c: an outer sheet covering of an airplane, missile, or satellite that is in an airplane usu. made of metal and designed to carry a portion of the stress 5: PURSE, POCKET- BOOK 6: a contemptible person: as a: MISER, SKINPLINT b: one given to cheating: SWINDLER, SHARPER 7: MADE- RAVEN 8: slang: DRUM 9: SKINBALL 10 [short for *frog- skin*] slang: DOG 11 slang: HORSE 12 [skin] slang: an unfavorable report or a reprimand — in a whole skin or with a whole skin: without bodily harm: safe and sound — In one's skin: wearing no clothes: NAKED (in every sen- tence a man stood in his skin while a doctor examined his teeth or palpated his chest — *Robert Lynd*) — out of one's skin: in or into unrestrained expression of joy, enthusiasm, vigor, surprise, or other emotion: EXCITEDLY (the people ~ always jump out of their skins when they hear our own artillery — *R.M. Ingersoll*) — the skin of one's teeth: a very narrow margin (escaped by the skin of my teeth — *Job 19:20* (RSV)) — under one's skin: beneath one's surface powers of resis- tance to emotional or intellectual excitation: so deeply penetrative as to irritate, stimulate, provoke thought, or otherwise excite (that last had got under his skin a little ~ he lost his good humor — *Mary Deasy*) — under the skin: beneath apparent or surface differences: at heart (de- termined to confirm that women are all sisters under the skin — *Elizabeth Taylor*)
2skin 'skɪn v b skinned or dial skun 'skən skinned or dial

skin graft *n* : a piece of skin of variable size and thickness cut from a donor area and transferred to the place to be repaired

regular Thursday press conference — *Newsweek*) (the three of us skinned show and lit for town — Ian Zinberg) a s to

kippling rope or skip rope
: JUMP ROPE
kipple var of SCHEPEL
kipple var of SCHEPEL

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF DERMATOLOGY

SECOND EDITION

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140.3
P-957
1996

2 Principles of Diagnosis

PETER J. LYNCH

Terminology

- General Terms
- Types of Lesions
- Modification of Lesions

Physical Examination

- Distribution of Lesions
- Arrangement of Lesions
- Morphology of Lesions

History

- Chronology

Evolution of the Lesion or Eruption

- Previous Therapy
- Unrelated Medications
- Current and Past Illnesses
- Family History
- Occupational History
- Travel History
- Socioeconomic Information
- Psychological Factors

- Laboratory Tests

Although there are expected similarities between the diagnostic principles used in dermatology and those used in general medicine, there are also some differences. These differences revolve around the problem of correctly identifying extremely large numbers of similarly appearing, troublesomely named diseases.

Occurring in the most accessible organ for examination, abnormalities of the skin, both trivial and profound, have been easy to recognize since earliest times. This led to the description and identification of several thousand diseases utilizing a nomenclature that is both picturesque and arcane. As a result, a huge volume of diseases with unfamiliar names has been causing headaches for students of medicine ever since. In particular, the subtlety of detail, which separates and characterizes each of these multitudinous conditions, requires special skills in physical examination and a prodigious memory for names. In this chapter and the next, I will attempt to simplify the process of dermatologic diagnosis to the point wherein, with a little practice, one can approach the recognition of skin diseases with confidence and accuracy.

TERMINOLOGY

When you are in a foreign country, you cannot talk to the natives unless you know the language but, on the other hand, it is amazing how well you can do with a vocabulary of under fifty words. Here are those basic

words for dermatology, and for this language you do not even have to learn any verbs!

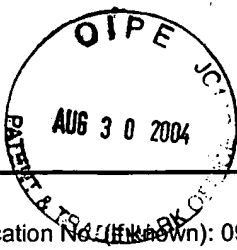
General Terms

A lesion is any single, small area of skin pathology. Lesions may be solitary or multiple. When closely set lesions enlarge centrifugally they may merge to form a single, larger lesion.

A rash represents the totality of multiple lesions. As such, it is essentially synonymous with the word, *eruption*. In common use, however, "rash" is usually restricted to eruptions that are very widespread, red, and only slightly elevated. This distinction is of no major importance.

Configuration represents the shape of the lesion as it is seen from above. Common types of configurations include nummular (coin-sized and -shaped), gyrate, annular, and linear lesions. Configuration is discussed in greater detail in the section on physical examination.

Margination represents the shape, or cross section, of the lesion as seen from the side. In other words, it describes the nature of the transition between lesional and normal skin. It, too, is discussed further in the section on physical examination.



8/31/04

AF IFW

Application No. (if known): 09/748,466

Attorney Docket No.: 03142/100G877-US2

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